The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1790. (No. 52.)

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Salem Packet, Capt. Very, from Lisbon, and the Becca, Capt. Cartwright, from the Weſt-Indies, and for ſale by

HARTSHORNE & DONALDSON,

FRESH Hyſon and Green Tea in Quarter-Cheſts,
Old Madeira Wine in Caſes from 32 to 50 Bts.
Ditto Ditto in Quarter-Caſks,
Liſbon Wine, of ſuperior Quality, in Quarter-Caſks,
High Proof St. Kitt's Rum in Hogſheads,
St. Croix Sugars, prime Quality, in do.

They have alſo on Hand,

Very high Proof St. Vincent's Rum,
A few Barrels of Philadelphia refined Sugar,
One Cheſt of Caſſia,
One ditto of Cloves,
Pimento in Bags of 100lb.
Pork, Tar, &c. &c.

Alexandria, July 15, 1790.

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt from Nicol Bryce, *Heir at Law to* John Bryce, *deceaſed, will be peremptorily ſold, on the premiſes, by Public Auction, on Saturday the 17th inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,*

TWO LOTS of GROUND, ſituated on Queen and Waſhington Streets, containing ½ of an acre.—Alſo a BRICK HOUSE, on Prince-Street, with the reverſion of a Shed adjoining it, after the death of Mrs. *Hannah Kenner* (late Mrs. *Bryce.*) The conditions of ſale will be made known on the premiſes, by

ROBERT BRYCE,
WILLIAM WILSON, } Truſtees.

Alexandria, July 9, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO LOTS in the Town of Dumfries, containing one acre, newly paled in, a dwelling-houſe 28 by 18, two rooms on the lower floor, and two above, one of which has a good fireplace, a cellar the bigneſs of the houſe, a kitchen 20 by 16, with brick chimney and oven, a meat-houſe 12 feet ſquare, ſtable for four horſes, a cow-houſe and chair-houſe, a garden well incloſed. The poſts to the above Lots are cedar, mulberry and locuſt. All the buildings and paling new.—A credit will be given; and poſſeſſion the firſt day of January next. They are now under rent at £.30 per annum.—For terms apply to Mr. *William Linton*, or Mr. *Colin Campbell*, in ſaid Town.

Alſo, a TRACT of LAND, in Fairfax County, joining Capt. John Waugh, Bull-Run, and Mr. John Moore, containing 200 acres, well timbered and watered. The land is excellent for tobacco and corn. There is a good dwelling-houſe newly built. A credit will be given as above.—Any perſon inclined to purchaſe may ſee it by applying to Capt. *Waugh*, or *William Simpſon*, who lives on the premiſes as tenant, at 1000lb. of tobacco per year.—For terms apply to me, or either or both of the above perſons, who are empowered to treat for it.

JOHN LINTON.

Prince-William County, July 10, 1790.

ABOUT the 17th day of laſt March I purchaſed a Tract of Land of Mr. *Francis Maſon*, for [illegible] Pounds,

EXTRACTS *from the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

Mr. Smith's (S. C.) Speech continued.

ANOTHER objection was, that the public opinion was againſt ſlavery: How did that appear? Were there any petitions on the ſubject excepting that from the Pennſylvania ſociety and a few Quakers? And were they to judge for the whole continent? Were the citizens of the Northern or Eaſtern States to dictate to Congreſs on a meaſure in which the Southern States were ſo deeply intereſted? There were no petitions againſt ſlavery from the ſouthern ſtates, and they were the only proper judges of what was for their intereſt. The toleration of ſlavery in the ſeveral ſtates was a matter of internal regulation and policy, in which each ſtate had a right to do as ſhe pleaſed, and no other ſtate had any right to intermeddle with her policy or laws. If the citizens of the northern ſtates were diſpleaſed with the toleration of ſlavery in the ſouthern ſtates, the latter were equally diſguſted with ſome things tolerated in the former. He had mentioned on a former occaſion the dangerous tenets and pernicious practices of the ſect of Shaking Quakers who preached againſt matrimony, and whoſe doctrine and example, if they prevailed, would either depopulate the United States, or people it with a ſpurious race. However the people of South-Carolina reprobated the groſs and immoral conduct of theſe Shakers, they had not petitioned Congreſs to expel them from the continent, though they thought ſuch a meaſure would be ſerviceable to the United States. The legiſlature of South-Carolina had prohibited theatrical repreſentations, deeming them improper, but they did not trouble Congreſs with an application to aboliſh them in New-York and Philadelphia—The ſouthern citizens might alſo conſider the toleration of Quakers as an injury to the community, becauſe in time of war they would not defend their country from the enemy, and in time of peace they were interfering in the concerns of others, and doing every thing in their power to excite the ſlaves in the ſouthern ſtates to inſurrection; notwithſtanding which the people of thoſe ſtates had not required the aſſiſtance of Congreſs to exterminate the Quakers.

But he could not help obſerving that this ſqueamiſhneſs was very extraordinary at this time. The northern ſtates knew that the ſouthern ſtates had ſlaves before they confederated with them. If they had ſuch an abhorrence for ſlavery, why, ſaid Mr. Smith, did they not caſt us off and reject our alliance? The truth was, that the moſt informed part of the citizens of the northern ſtates knew that ſlavery was ſo ingrafted into the policy of the ſouthern ſtates, that it could not be eradicated without tearing up by the roots their happineſs, tranquility and proſperity—that if it were an evil, it was one for which there was no remedy, and therefore, like wiſe men, they acquieſced in it: We, on the other hand, knew that the Quaker doctrines had taken ſuch deep root in ſome of the States that all reſiſtance to them muſt be uſeleſs: We therefore made a compromiſe on both ſides—we took each other with our mutual bad habits and reſpective evils, for better for worſe; the northern ſtates adopted us with our ſlaves—we adopted them with their Quakers. There was then an implied compact between the northern and ſouthern people that no ſtep ſhould be taken to injure the property of the latter, or to diſturb their tranquility. It was therefore with great pain he had viewed the anxiety of ſome of the members to pay ſuch uncommon reſpect to the memorialiſts, as even to ſet aſide the common rules of proceeding, and attempt to commit the memorials the very day they were preſented, though the ſouthern members had ſolicited on day's delay. Such proceedings had juſtly raiſed an alarm in the minds of his Southern colleagues; and feeling that alarm, they would have acted a diſhonourable part to their conſtituents had they not expreſſed themſelves with that warmth and ſolicitude which ſome gentlemen had diſapproved.

A proper conſideration of this buſineſs, muſt convince every candid mind, that emancipation would be attended with one or the other of theſe conſequences; either that a mixture of the races would degenerate the whites, without improving the blacks, or that it would create two ſeparate claſſes of people in the community involved in inveterate hoſtility, which would terminate in the maſſacre and extirpation of one or the other, as the Moors were expelled from Spain and the Danes from England. The Negroes would not be benefited by it; free Negroes never improve in talents, never grow rich, and continue to aſſociate with the people of their own colour. This is owing either to the natural averſion the whites entertain towards them, and an opinion of the ſuperiority of their race, or to the natural attachment the blacks have to thoſe of their own colour; in either caſe it proves that they will after manumiſſion continue a diſtinct people, and have ſeparate intereſts. The author already quoted, has proved that they are an inferior race even to the Indians.

After the laſt war a number of Negroes who had been ſtolen from the ſouthern States, and carried to England, either quitted the perſons who carried them there, or were abandoned by them. Unable to provide for themſelves, and rejected from the ſociety of the common people of England, they were begging about the ſtreets of London in great numbers; they ſupplicated captains of veſſels to carry them back to their owners in America, preferring ſlavery there, to freedom in England. Many of them were ſhipped to Africa by the humanity of the Engliſh, and were either butchered or made ſlaves by their ſavage countrymen, or re-ſhipped for ſale to the plantations.

But ſome perſons have been of opinion that if the further importation of ſlaves could be prohibited, there would be a gradual extinction of the ſpecies. Having ſhewn the abſurdity of liberating the *peſtnati* without extending it to all the ſlaves old and young, and the great abſurdity and even impracticability of extending it to all, I ſhall ſay a few words with regard to the extinction; that would be impoſſible, becauſe they increaſe—to occaſion an extinction, Congreſs muſt prohibit all intercourſe between the ſexes; this would be an act of humanity they would not thank us for, nor would they be perſuaded that it was for their own good, or Congreſs muſt, like Herod, order all the children to be put to death as ſoon as born. If then nothing but evil would reſult from emancipation, under the exiſting circumſtances of the country, why ſhould Congreſs ſtir at all in the buſineſs, or give any countenance to ſuch dangerous applications? We have been told that the government ought to manifeſt a diſpoſition inimical to this practice which the people reprobate. If ſome citizens, from miſinformation and ignorance, have imbibed prejudices againſt the ſouthern States, if ill-intentioned authors have related untruths and groſs miſrepreſentations tending to traduce the character of a whole State, and to miſlead the citizens in other States, is that a ſufficient reaſon why a large territory is to be depopulated, merely to gratify the wiſh of ſome miſinformed individuals? But what have the citizens of the other States to do with our ſlaves? Have they any right to interfere with our internal policy?

This is not an object of general concern, for I have already proved that it does not weaken the Union; but admit that it did, will the abolition of ſlavery ſtrengthen South-Carolina? It can only be cultivated by ſlaves; the climate, the nature of the ſoil, ancient habits, forbid it by the whites; experience convinces us of the truth of this. Great-Britain made every attempt to ſettle Georgia by whites alone and failed, and was compelled at length to introduce ſlaves; after which, that State increaſed very rapidly in opulence and importance. If the ſlaves are emancipated, they will not remain in that country—remove the cultivators of the ſoil, and the whole of the low country, all the fertile rice and indigo ſwamps will be deſerted, and become a wilderneſs. What then becomes of its ſtrength? Will ſuch a ſcheme increaſe it? Inſtead of increaſing the population of the whites, there will be no whites at all; if the low country is deſerted, where will be the commerce, the valuable exports of that country, the large revenue raiſed from its imports and from the conſumption of the rich planters? In a ſhort time the nothern and eaſtern States will ſupply us with their manufactures; if you depopulate the rich low country of South-Carolina and Georgia, you will give us a blow which will immediately recoil on yourſelves. Suppoſe that 14,000 ſlaves in thoſe States, which require annually five yards of cloth each, making 700,000 yards at half a dollar a yard, this makes 350,000 dollars, beſides the articles of linen, flannel, oſnaburgh, blankets, molaſſes, ſugar and rum for the uſe of the negroes; now, either the eaſtern and middle States will ſupply us with all theſe articles or they will receive the benefit of the impoſt on them if they were imported from foreign countries. Without the rice ſwamps of Carolina, Charleſton would decay, ſo would the commerce of that city: this would injure the back country. If you injure the Southern States, the injury would reach our Northern and Eaſtern brethren; for the States are links of one chain: if we break one the whole muſt fall to pieces. Thus it is manifeſt that in proportion to the increaſe of our agriculture will our wealth be increaſed; the increaſe of which will augment that of our ſiſter States, which will either ſupply us with their commodities, or raiſe a large revenue upon us, or be the carriers of our produce to foreign markets.

It has been ſaid that the toleration of ſlavery brings down reproach on America. It only brings reproach on thoſe who tolerate it, and we are ready to bear our ſhare. We know that none but prejudiced and uncandid perſons, who have haſtily conſidered the ſubject, and are ignorant of the real ſituation of the ſouthern States, throw out theſe inſinuations. We found ſlavery ingrafted in the very policy of the country when we were born, and we are perſuaded of the impolicy of removing it; if it be a moral evil, it is like many others which exiſt in all civilized countries, and which the world quietly ſubmit to. Humanity has been a topic of declamation on this ſubject: That ſentiment has different operations on different individuals, and he had it in his power to ſhew, that humanity firſt gave origin to the tranſportation of ſlaves from Africa into America. Bartholomew de las Caſas, biſhop of Chiapa, a Spaniard renowned for his humanity and virtues, in or-

der to save the Indians in South-America from slavery, prevailed on his Monarch to substitute Africans, who were accordingly purchased on the coast of Africa and shipped to the Spanish colonies to work in the mines: This appears in Robertson's history of America, which Mr. Smith quoted. At this day the Spaniards give considerable encouragement to the transportation of slaves into their islands. Mr. Smith read the edict for that purpose.

[*To be continued.*]

An Indian Speech, in answer to a Sermon preached by a Swedish Missionary, at Conestogo, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 1710.

[Published by particular desire.]

IN, or about, the year of our Lord 1710, a Swedish Missionary preached a sermon at an Indian treaty, held at Conestogo; in which sermon he set forth Original Sin and the necessity of a Mediator, and endeavoured, by certain arguments, to induce the Indians to embrace the Christian Religion. After he had ended his discourse, one of the Indian Chiefs made a speech in reply to the sermon; the discourse on both sides being made known by interpreters. The Missionary, on his return to Sweden, published his sermon, and the Indian's answer.—Having wrote them in Latin, he dedicated them to the University at Upsal, and desired them to furnish him with arguments to confute such strong reasonings of the Indian.

The Indian's speech, as translated from the Latin, is as follows:

"Since the subject of his errand is to persuade us to embrace a new doctrine, perhaps it may not be amiss, before we offer him reasons why we cannot comply with his request, to acquaint him what is the ground and principle of the religion which he would have us to abandon.

Our forefathers were under a strong persuasion, as we are, that those who act well in this life, will be rewarded in the next, according to the degree of this virtue; and, on the other hand, that those who behave wickedly here will undergo such punishments hereafter as are proportionate to the crimes they were guilty of. This has constantly, and invariably been received, and acknowledged for TRUTH, through every successive generation of our ancestors; it could not, then, have taken its rise from a fable; for human fiction, however artfully or plausibly constructed, can never gain credit long among any people when free inquiry is allowed of, which never was denied by our ancestors, who, on the contrary, thought it a sacred, inviolable, natural right of every man to examine and judge for himself.

Therefore we think it evident that our notion concerning future rewards, and punishments, was either revealed immediately from HEAVEN, to some of our forefathers, and from them descended to us, or that it was implanted in each of us at our creation, by the CREATOR of all things: Whatever the method might have been whereby God has been pleased to make known to us his will, and give us knowledge of our duty, it is still, in our sense, *divine Revelation*.

Now, as we desire to propose to him some questions, does he believe that our forefathers, who were eminent for their piety, constant and warm in their pursuit of virtue, hoping thereby to merit eternal happiness, were all damned? Does he think that we, who are their zealous imitators in good works, and influenced by the same motives as they were, earnestly endeavouring with the greatest circumspection to tread the paths of integrity, are in a state of damnation? If these are his sentiments, they are as impious as they are bold and daring!

In the next place, we beg that he would explain himself more particularly concerning the Revelation he talks of—If he admits of no other than what is contained in his written book, the contrary is evident from what has been shewn before; but if he says that God has revealed himself to us, but not sufficiently for our salvation, then we ask, to what purpose should he have revealed himself in any wise? It is clear that a revelation insufficient to save, cannot put us in a better condition, than we should be without any revelation at all. We cannot conceive that God should point out to us the end we ought to aim at, without opening to us a way to arrive at that end.—But, supposing our understanding to be so far illuminated, as to know it to be our duty to please God, who yet has left us under an incapacity of doing it, will this Missionary therefore conclude we shall be eternally damned? Will he take upon him to pronounce damnation against us, for not doing those things which he himself acknowledges were impossible by us to be done? 'Tis our opinion, that every man is possessed of sufficient knowledge for his own salvation. The Almighty (for any thing we know) may have communicated himself to different races of people in a different manner. Some say they have the will of God in writing—be it so—their revelation has no advantage above ours, since both must be equally sufficient to save, or the end of the revelation would be frustrated! If they be both sufficient, they must be the same in substance, and the difference can only be in the mode of communication. He tells us there are many precepts in his written revelation which we are entirely ignorant of.—But those written commands could only be designed for those who have the writing; they cannot possibly regard us; had the Almighty thought so much knowledge necessary for our salvation, his goodness would not have so long deferred the communication of it to us—and to say, that, in a matter necessary, he could not, at one and the same time, equally reveal himself to all mankind, is nothing less than an absolute denial of his omnipotence. Without doubt he can make his will manifest without the help of any book, or the assistance of any bookish man, whatever.

We shall, in the next place, consider the argument which arises from a consideration of Providence—If we are the work of God, which we presume will not be denied, it follows that we are under the care and protection of God; for it cannot be supposed that the Deity should abandon his own creatures and be utterly regardless of their welfare. Then to say, that the Almighty has permitted us to remain in a fatal error, through so many ages, is to represent him as a tyrant. How is it consistent with his justice to force life upon a race of mortals without their consent, and then to damn them eternally, without ever opening to them a door of salvation? Our conceptions of the gracious God are much more noble, and we think that those who teach otherwise do little less than blaspheme. Again, 'tis through the care and goodness of the Almighty, that from the beginning of time, through many generations, to this day, our name has been preserved, unblotted out by enemies, unreduced to nothing, with the necessary means of preserving our lives: But all those things are trifling, compared to our salvation. Therefore, since God has been so careful of us in matters of so little consequence, it will be absurd to affirm that he has neglected us in cases of the greatest importance.

Admit that he has forsaken us, yet it could not have been without a just cause. Let us suppose that some heinous crime was committed by one of our ancestors, like to that which we are told happened to one among another race of people; in such a case God would certainly punish the criminal, but would never involve us, who are innocent, in his guilt; those who think otherwise must make the Almighty a very whimsical illnatured being. Once more; are the Christians more virtuous, or are they not much more vicious, than we are? Also, how comes it to pass, that they are the object of God's beneficence, whilst we are neglected? Does the Deity confer his favours without reason, and with so much partiality?

In a word, we find the Christians much more depraved in their morals than ourselves, and we judge of their DOCTRINE by the badness of their LIVES."

An important discovery by Dr. FRANKLIN.

Extracted from a French newspaper, [illegible] of the journal.

Messieurs,

YOU often entertain us with accounts of new discoveries. Permit me to communicate to the public, through your paper, one that has been lately made by myself, and which I conceive may be of great utility.

I was the other evening in a grand company, where the new lamp of Messieurs Quinquet and Lange was introduced, and much admired for its splendor: But a general inquiry was made, whether the oil it consumed, was not in proportion to the light it afforded, in which case there would be no saving in the use of it? No one present could satisfy us in this point, which all agreed ought to be known, it being a very desirable thing to lessen, if possible, the expense of lighting our apartments, when every other article of family expense was so much augmented.

I was much pleased to see this general concern for economy: For I love economy exceedingly.

I went home, and to bed, three or four hours after midnight, with my head full of the subject. An accidental sudden noise waked me about six in the morning, when I was surprised to find my room filled with light: And imagined, at first, that a number of those lamps had been brought into it; but rubbing my eyes, I perceived the light came in at the windows. I got up and looked out to see what might be the occasion of it, when I saw the sun just rising above the horizon, from whence he poured his rays plentifully into my chamber, my domestic having negligently omitted the preceding night to close the shutters.

I looked at my watch, which goes very well, and found that it was but 6 o'clock; and, still thinking it something extraordinary that the sun should rise so early, I looked into the almanac, where I found it to be the hour given for his rising on that day. I looked forward, too, and found he was to rise still earlier every day till towards the end of June: and that at no time in the year he retarded his rising so long as till eight o'clock. Your readers, who, with me, have never seen any signs of sun shine before noon, and seldom regard the astronomical part of the almanack, will be as much astonished as I was, when they hear of his rising so early; and especially when I assure them that he gives light as soon as he rises: I am convinced of this. I am certain of my fact. One cannot be more certain of any fact. I saw it with my own eyes. And having repeated this observation the three following mornings, I found always precisely the same result.

Yet so it happens, that when I speak of this discovery to others, I can easily perceive, by their countenances, though they forbear expressing it in words, that they do not quite believe me. One indeed, who is a learned natural philosopher, has assured me I must certainly be mistaken, as to the circumstance of the light coming into my room; for it being well known, as he says, that there could be no light abroad at that hour, it follows that none could enter from without: and that, of consequence, my windows, being accidently left open, instead of letting in the light, had only served to let out the darkness: And he used many ingenious arguments to shew me how I might by that means have been deceived. I own that he puzzled me a little, but he did not satisfy me; and the subsequent observations I made, as above-mentioned, confirmed me in my first opinion.

This event has given rise in my mind to several serious and important reflections. I considered that if I had not been awakened so early that morning, I should have slept six hours longer by the light of the sun, and, in exchange, have lived six hours the following night by candle-light: And, the latter being a much more expensive light than the former, my love for economy induced me to muster up what little arithmetic I was master of, and to make some calculations, which I shall give you, after observing, that utility is, in my opinion, the test of value in matters of invention; and that a discovery, which can be applied to no use, or is not good for something, is good for nothing.

I took for the basis of my calculation, the supposition that there are 100,000 families in Paris, and that these families consume in the night half a pound of bougies, or candles, per hour. I think this a moderate allowance, taking one family with another: For though I believe some consume less, I know that many consume a great deal more. Then estimating seven hours per day, as the medium quantity between the time of the sun's rising and ours, he rising during the six following months from six to eight hours before noon—and there being seven hours of course per night in which we burn candles, the account will stand thus:

In the six months between the 20th of March and the 20th of September, there are nights	183
Hours of each night, in which we burn candles,	7
Multiplication gives us for total number of hours,	1,281
These one thousand two hundred and eighty-one hours, multiplied by one hundred thousand, the number of families, give	128,100,000
One hundred twenty-eight millions and one hundred thousand hours, spent at Paris by candle-light, which at half a pound of wax and tallow per hour, gives the weight of	64,050,000
Sixty-four millions and fifty thousand of pounds, which, estimating the whole at the medium price of thirty sols the pound, makes the sum of ninety-six millions and seventy-five thousand livres tournois,	96,075,000

An immense sum! that the city of Paris might save every year, only by the economy of using sunshine instead of candles.

If it should be said that people are apt to be obstinately attached to old customs, and that it will be difficult to induce them to rise before noon, consequently my discovery can be but of little use; I answer, *nil desperandum*. I believe all who have common sense, as soon as they have learnt from this paper, that it is day-light when the sun rises, will contrive to rise with him; and to compel the rest, I would propose the following regulations:

First. Let a tax be laid of a louis per window, on every window that is provided with shutters to keep out the light of the sun.

Second. Let the same salutary operation of police be made use of to prevent our burning candles, that inclined us last winter to be more economical in burning wood; that is, let guards be placed in the shops of all the wax and tallow chandlers, and no family be permitted to be supplied with more than one pound of candles per week.

Third. Let guards also be posted to stop all the coaches, &c. that would pass the streets after sunset, except those of physicians, surgeons, and midwives.

ſelling, like myſelf, to be lovers of economy; and from the many heavy taxes required from them by the neceſſities of the ſtate, have ſurely an abundant reaſon to be economical: I ſay it is impoſſible that ſo ſenſible a people, under ſuch circumſtances, ſhould have lived ſo long by the ſmoaky unwholeſome, and enormouſly-expenſive light of candles, if they had really known that they might have had as much pure light of the ſun for nothing.

I am, &c.

AN ABONNE.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

A private letter from London mentions, that "Mr. Herſchel, the celebrated Engliſh aſtronomer, has already brought his new teleſcope to a perfection that could not reaſonably have been expected for centuries to come. He does not however ſtop here, but is ſtill going on making new improvements in his glaſſes, as well as new diſcoveries in the azure fields that ſurround us. His late diſcoveries in the moon (the greater part yet unpubliſhed) will, it is ſaid, make a moſt curious volume, not of ſpeculation only, but probable reality. The magnifying power of this new teleſcope is ſo prodigious, that a very ſmall mountain in the moon may now be moſt accurately ſurveyed, and its dimenſions taken almoſt with as much certainty as upon the earth. It is the opinion of Mr. Herſchel, that the moon has formerly been in ſomething like a cauſtic ſtate, having ſuffered ſome great revolution, perhaps occaſioned by the central fire, which, from cauſes ſimilar to thoſe in our earth, may have been the occaſion of earthquakes, and other convulſions of nature—Contrary to the opinions of the philoſophers of the laſt age, he aſſerts there are oceans in the moon interſperſed with continents and iſlands, but whether theſe oceans are of a rarer or denſer nature than the waters on this earth, he ſeems to think beyond the reach of human ſagacity to tell with certainty. That ſhe is ſurrounded by an atmoſphere is demonſtrable, and no doubt proportioned in a certain ratio to the denſity of the ocean. —As this is an age of improvements, who knows but that the eagle-eye of man may yet, notwithſtanding our diſtance, catch a glimpſe of the lunarians, and, by the aid of theſe glaſſes, gain ſome knowledge of their duties, their ſhipping, and other particulars, equally new and curious!—Mr. Herſchel's ſiſter, a ſprightly philoſophical lady, has declared, that ſhe hopes one day, by means of her brother's improvements, *to have a fair view of the country-ſeats of the lunar gentlemen.*"

This ſudden removal of Congreſs, before they have paſſed any general laws for the benefit of the Union, reminds us of the words of a certain poet:

"O moſt wicked ſpeed! to poſt
"With ſuch dexterity" to that in riguing ſpot:
"It cannot nor it will not come to good."

BENEFIT OF WHITE-WASHING.

The frequent white-waſhing of walls and cielings is very cheap and eaſy, and yet a powerful means of deſtroying contagion in buildings. Dr. Hope, of Edinburgh, ſays, that white-waſhing had entirely eradicated the infection of a very bad fever, which had prevailed in the infirmary in that city, and that the practice is regularly continued.

BURLINGTON, July 13.

It is with real pleaſure we inform the public, that an aſſociation has been entered into by a number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of this town and county, againſt the uſe of porter, beer and cheeſe, manufactured in any country beyond the limits of [illegible]

which I gave him my Bond for Thirty [illegible] payable in ſix days, Thirty Pounds in Bonds, and One Hundred Pounds in Caſh, payable in twelve months from the above date—I hereby caution all perſons from taking any aſſignment of the ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to diſcharge it until I am put in peaceable poſſeſſion of the ſaid Tract of Land, according to contract.

JOHN COFFER.

Fairfax County, July 2, 1790.

An Apprentice wanted to the Hatting Buſineſs.

THE Subſcriber wiſhes to take a Lad of a good character, and about 14 years of age, who is willing to be bound to the above Buſineſs.—For terms apply to

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Wood Wanted.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU will contract for the delivery of any kind of ſound wood into his wharf, and will pay for it load by load, as it is delivered, at the rate of ONE DOLLAR a cord. A large quantity is wanted.

Alexandria, June 17, 1790. t. f.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber's farm, on Chapel-Run, Shenandoah River, *Two red Oxen*; their ear-marks not remembered; but the pale red ſteer had on his horns an oak ſlab, ſecured with nails through the ends of the horns, marked thus, 17—I. SHAW, 90—the other ſteer a dark red, with nails through the ends of his horns, his ſlab loſt.——Whoever takes up the above ſtrays and delivers them to Meſſrs. SHREVE and LAWRASON, Merchants, Alexandria, ſhall have *Two Dollars* Reward, or *One Dollar* for either.

JOSEPH SHAW.

N. B. The above Steers paſſed at Alexandria laſt fall from Maryland.

July 14, 1790.

conduct on earth, as to ſecure them a PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN HEAVEN.

ALEXANDRIA, July 22.

Arrived at Norfolk, the ſhip Swan, of Scarborough, Thomas Read, maſter, from Nantz, in ſix weeks.

Captain Read informs that, previous to his ſailing, the meſſenger, deſpatched by the court of Britain to the court of Spain, was on his return, and the prevailing report was, that the affair between the two powers was amicably accommodated.

Bill for determining the Temporary and Permanent Seat of Government of the United States.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That a diſtrict of territory, not exceeding ten miles ſquare, to be located, as hereafter directed, on the River Patowmack, at ſome place between the mouths of the Eaſtern Branch and Conococheague, be and the ſame is hereby accepted for the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States. Provided nevertheleſs, that the operation of the laws within ſuch diſtrict ſhall not be affected by this acceptance, until the time fixed for the removal of the government thereto, and until Congreſs ſhall otherwiſe, by law, provide.

And be it further enacted, That the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed to appoint, and, by ſupplying vacancies happening from refuſals to act, or other cauſes, to keep in appointment, as long as may be neceſſary, three commiſſioners, who, or any two of them, ſhall, under the direction of the Preſident, ſurvey, and, by proper metes and bounds, define and limit, a diſtrict of territory under the limitations above mentioned; and the diſtrict as defined, limited, and located, ſhall be deemed the diſtrict accepted by this act, for the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall have power to purchaſe, or accept, ſuch quantity of land on the eaſtern ſide of the ſaid river, within the ſaid diſtrict, as the Preſident ſhall deem proper for the uſe of the United States; and, according to ſuch plans as the Preſident ſhall approve, the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall, prior to the firſt Monday in December, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, provide ſuitable buildings for the accommodation of Congreſs, and of the Preſident, and for the public offices of the government of the United States.

And be it enacted, That for defraying the expenſe of ſuch purchaſes and buildings, the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed and requeſted to accept grants of money.

And be it enacted, That, prior to the firſt Monday in December next, all offices, attached to the ſeat of the government of the United States, ſhall be removed to, and, until the ſaid firſt Monday in December, in the year eighteen hundred, ſhall remain at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, at which place the ſeſſion of Congreſs, next enſuing the preſent, ſhall be held.

And be it enacted, That on the ſaid firſt Monday in December, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, the ſeat of the government of the United States ſhall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the diſtrict and place aforeſaid, and all offices, attached to the ſaid ſeat of government, ſhall accordingly be removed thereto by their reſpective holders, and ſhall, after the ſaid day, ceaſe to be exerciſed elſewhere; and that the neceſſary expenſe of ſuch removal ſhall be defrayed out of the duties on impoſts and tonnage, of which a ſufficient ſum is hereby appropriated.

DIED, in an advanced Age, Mrs. PARTHENIA DADE, near this Town.

☞ *No Northern Mail laſt Evening.*

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE-LIST.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Young Elizabeth, ——, from Curaçoa.

SAILED.

Brig Aſſiſtance, Fariſh, for Liverpool.
—— Hope, Cragg, Cork.
—— Lady Waſhington, Lamb, Boſton.

ANECDOTES.

CHIRAC, the celebrated Phyſician, when on his death-bed, felt his own pulſe, imagining he was on a viſit to one of his Patients, and cried out, "I have been called too late, the Patient has been blooded, and he ought to have been purged; he is a dead man"——and a few minutes after he expired.

A CERTAIN Engliſh Philoſopher pretended, in oppoſition to Dr. Franklin, that blunt conductors were the only ſafe ones. The king of Great Britain, during the war, changed the ſharp conductors of his palace into blunt ones, as though he diſdained to owe his ſafety to an enemy's invention. This he perſiſted in, notwithſtanding the Royal Society's public condemnation of the preſided improvement—This anecdote cauſed the following epigram:

While you, great George, for ſafety hunt,
And ſharp conductors change for blunt,
The nation's out of joint.
Franklin a wiſer courſe purſues:
And all your thunder fearleſs views,
By keeping to *the point*.

☞ An Apprentice wanted at this Office.—None need apply but ſuch as can read, write and ſpell well, and are willing to be bound till of age.

☞ Excellent INK and INK-POWDER may be had at this Office.

At a Meeting of the *Truſtees* of the *Alexandria Lottery*, on the 13th of July, 1790,

Ordered, That perſonal Notice be given by the Secretary to each Truſtee to meet, on Saturday the 24th Inſt. at 11 o'Clock, A. M. at *Wiſe*'s Tavern, in order that they may agree, at a full Meeting, on the neceſſary Meaſures to be purſued for drawing the Lottery on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next.

ROBT. T. HOOE, *Chairman*.

Alexandria, July 15, 1790.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, July 22, 1790.

Wanted to purchaſe,

SUNDRY PLANTATIONS from 50 to 400 Acres of LAND, not exceeding fifteen miles from Alexandria—muſt have houſes and other improvements.—Addreſs to LEWIS D. HESHUYSEN, in Fairfax-Street.

Alexandria, July 22, 1790.

THE Subſcriber would be glad to engage as an Aſſiſtant, or Book-keeper, in a Store, or to be employed as an Agent for any Gentleman. He flatters himſelf he is capable of tranſacting any buſineſs of that nature; and can be well recommended by ſome of the moſt reſpectable Characters in Prince William County. A line addreſſed to him at Dumfries, will be immediately attended to.

July 22, 1790, LAWSON NELSON.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the General Meeting of the PATOWMACK COMPANY will be on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, at *Wiſe*'s Tavern, in this Town, when and where the Members are requeſted to attend.——By order of the Board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. Sec'ry.

Alexandria, July 15, 1790.

Fairfax County, ſc.

WHEREAS *Michael Gretter*, gaoler of the County aforeſaid, this day came before me JOHN FITZGERALD, Gentleman, one of the Juſtices for the County aforeſaid, and made oath that a certain *Anthony Cunningham*, committed to the gaol of ſaid County, by order of Fairfax Court, as a witneſs againſt *Dennis Whalen*, who was ſent to Dumfries gaol for further trial, did, on the night of the 14th inſt. break the gaol aforeſaid, make his eſcape, and is now going at large—theſe are, therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to require all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Conſtables and Head-Boroughs within this Commonwealth, and every of them, in their reſpective Counties, Cities, Towns and Precincts, to ſeize and retake the ſaid Priſoner ſo eſcaped and going at large as aforeſaid, and being ſo retaken, forthwith to commit to the priſon where ſuch priſoners are uſually kept in the County, where ſuch priſoner retaken ſhall be until diſcharged by due courſe of law.——Given under my Hand and Seal, this 15th day of July, 1790.

JOHN FITZGERALD, (L. S.)

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 13th inſt. a *dark Mulatto Man*, named *JOE*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a thick well-made fellow, about 33 or 34 years of age, has a down look when ſpoken to: He had on, when he went away, an old white ſhirt, and velvet breeches much worn, and old coat which is more than half worn, a pair of tolerable good ſhoes, and an old felt hat. He is a fellow that can do any kind of buſineſs on a plantation, and has been uſed to driving a waggon. The ſaid fellow formerly belonged to Mr. *James Leath*, and was ſold in the town of Alexandria, by Mr. *Frantis Peyton*, Vendue-Maſter, to Mr. *Thomas M'Intoſh*. I have had him but a few days, having lately bought him of Mr. M'Intoſh. It is likely he may make for Pennſylvania, or ſome of the northern States, as he is a cunning, artful fellow, and nothing more likely than he will endeavour to paſs for a freeman. Whoever will bring the ſaid Negro to the ſubſcriber, in Loudoun County, Virginia, near Gooſe-Creek, ſhall receive the above reward if taken out of the State, or FOUR DOLLARS if in the State or County, or ſecured in any public gaol, ſo that I get him again, and all reaſonable charges.

GEORGE BERKLEY.

July 15, 1790. 3w.

☞ CASH for RAGS.

The higheſt Price is given at the Printing-Office for *clean Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.—No Arguments, it ſhould ſeem, would be neceſſary to induce the Holders of this, to *them*, *worthleſs Article*, to exchange it for the moſt *valuable* one; eſpecially when, by ſo doing, they will not only promote their own Intereſt, but encourage American Manufactures.

☞ Bills of Lading and Exchange, neatly printed on fine Poſt-Paper, to be had at the Printing-Office.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Clish; one containing 65 acres; another 245¼; the other 263½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11¼ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria.—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made, and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2¼ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

FOR SALE,

TWO unimproved LOTS, well situated in the Town of Alexandria; also a Tract of LAND in Frederick County. The titles are good.—— Cash, Public Securities, &c. will be received in Payment. For Terms inquire of

July 8, 1790. M'CREA & MEASE.

VALUABLE LANDS AND GRIST-MILL FOR SALE ON CREDIT.

WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, at public sale, on the days and on the terms herein mentioned, (if not before sold at private sale) the following TRACTS of LAND. One half of the purchase-money to be paid in 12 months, and the other half in 2 years from the day of sale; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase-money, with interest from the day of sale if not punctually paid—

ON Monday the 30th of August next, one TRACT of 300 ACRES, lying on the edge of Loudoun and Fairfax Counties, within half a mile of Difficult-Bridge, and one mile from the Great-Falls of Patowmack, and bounded on the lower side by Difficult-Run. Of this tract a great proportion is good meadow land, and there is on it one of the best mill-seats in the county.

On Wednesday the first of September, one other TRACT of about 170 ACRES, situate about 12 miles from Alexandria, adjoining that part of Ravensworth on which Mr. William Lewis lives. This land is level, and a good deal of it low land; there is on it a good frame dwelling-house, and an excellent apple orchard. This tract will be sold subject to a lease granted to Dennis M'Illmarr, the 6th of November 1787, for 20 years, at 1000lb. of crop tobacco per annum. There will also be sold with this land, a LEASE, for one life, of one Tract of about 126 Acres adjoining it, subject to a rent of £. 3 per annum.

On Thursday the second of September next, one other TRACT of about 1200 ACRES, situate in Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about 6 miles from Alexandria. There is of this tract a large proportion of good meadow lands, and about 30 acres now in grass; there is on it a large GRIST-MILL entirely new and complete, with a pair of Burr and a pair of Cologne stones—also a large barn and stables, dwelling-house and out-houses, principally new; and an old and a young apple and peach orchard.

On Friday the third of September next, one other TRACT of 100 ACRES, between 2 and 3 miles from Alexandria, and contiguous to the land on which the Rev. Mr. Fairfax now lives—part of it is in view of the Town.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS,

—WHO HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,—

WEST INDIA RUM in hogsheads; LISBON WINE in quarter casks; GREEN and BOHEA TEA; and a variety of *DRY GOODS* as usual, which they will dispose of very low for CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Alexandria, June 17, 1790.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS *of* LAND:

ONE TRACT in Stafford County, lying on the north side of Rappahannock river, about four miles below Fredericksburg, adjoining to the lands of Col. Burgess Ball, and Mr. Downman, and containing 400 Acres. This land is of a very excellent quality; the low ground rich, and about one half of the tract well timbered.

One TRACT lying on Sleepy-Creek, in the county of Berkeley, about four or five miles from Bath, containing 213 Acres. There is a considerable quantity of Meadow Land on this tract, and a very valuable Mill-Seat.

Four TRACTS in Hampshire county, containing, altogether, 1253 Acres.

One TRACT in the Red-Stone-Settlement, lying near to what is called Washington's Bottom, containing 300 Acres. For terms apply to

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Alexandria, July 8, 1790. 3w.

District Court of Virginia, ſc.

PURSUANT to the directions of the statute, in that case made and provided, *Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, that a libel hath been filed on the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, in this Court, in the name of the United States, by CHARLES LEE, Collector for the District of Alexandria, in the State and District of Virginia, against a *quarter cask of wine* of foreign growth and produce, marked $\frac{O}{M}$ imported from the Island of Saint Christophers in foreign parts, in the Schooner, Fairy, JOHN BIDLIKE, Master: The said libel stating that the said quarter cask of wine, marked as aforesaid, hath become liable to forfeiture and seizure, for that it being subject to the payment of duties was landed without a permit from the Collector of the customs for that purpose, contrary to the form of the statute in that case made and provided: *And notice is further hereby given*, That this Court will proceed to the trial and condemnation of the said quarter cask of wine aforesaid, at the capitol in the city of Williamsburg, on Thursday the twenty-second day of July next. Dated this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

By Order of the Court,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, *Clerk.*

☞ WANTED,

FOUR Hundred Pounds of *Virginia Military Certificates*, for which *Cash* will be given, by

M. HUIZINGA MESSCHERT.

Alexandria, July 15, 1790.

Robinson, Sanderson & Company

HAVE IMPORTED, per the Esther, Capt. Ledger, from Whitehaven, in addition to their Assortment received per the Lancaster, Capt Brown,

BRITANNIAS,	Wool & Cotton Cards,
Irish Linens,	Hardware assorted in
Sheetings,	small Boxes,
Sail-Canvas, from No. 1	7 by 9, and 8 by 10
to 8,	Window-Glass,
Tammies & Durants,	White Lead, (Ground in Oil,)
Men's Fashionable riding	Spanish Brown, (Ground in Oil,)
Hats,	Yellow, (Ground in Oil,)
Osnaburg, coloured,	Oil in Jars,
stitching and Nuns'	F FF FFF Gunpowder,
Thread,	Gilt Trunks.

They have also for Sale,

LIVERPOOL, LISBON and IVICA SALT, which will be sold low by the Quantity,
SHERRY per the Quarter-Cask,
CLARET per the Case of 3 Dozen each,
PORK in Barrels, of an excellent Quality,
HERRINGS do.
TAR.

Alexandria, June 1, 1790.

Jesse Taylor

HATH JUST IMPORTED,
In the *Betsy*, Capt. *Messenger*, from *Liverpool*,
A general Assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

Bryan Hampson

Hath for SALE, at his STORE, opposite Doctor CRAIK's,

WEST-INDIA RUM; New-England Rum; Cogniac Brandy; old Spirits; Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or small Quantity; white and brown Soap; Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; loaf and brown Sugars; Cotton and Wool Cards; sweeping and scrubbing Brushes; white Wine Vinegar; Marseilles Oil; Lemons and Oranges by the Box or Dozen; Hair-Powder; Mustard, &c &c.—which he will sell low for Cash. (t. f.)

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Petition will be offered to the next Assembly, for the Purpose of establishing a Town between Great Rocky-Run Bridge and Newgate, on the Turnpike-Road, as it now stands, between the lands of *John Stewart Alexander* and *Mary Lane*. *Loudoun County, June 16, 1790.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, about the month of July last, a *country-born Negro man*, named C L E M, about 30 years old, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather spare made, and I think has a look out of his eyes as if one or both had been formerly hurt; he has some little knowledge of the shoemaker's and carpenter's business; he was formerly the property of James Chappelear, of this county, from whom he was bought in Virginia by Mr. Francis Hamersly, and sold to the subscriber a few weeks preceeding his going off. It is thought by some that he has got over to the State of Virginia, but I am inclined to believe that the upper part of this county, and the lower part of Charles and Calvert counties he mostly frequents. Any person apprehending the said fellow and securing him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall be paid a reward of TEN DOLLARS, including what the law allows, and if brought home shall immediately be paid a reward of FIVE POUNDS currency by the subscriber, living about ten miles below the Cool-Springs—and all persons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining the said fellow at their peril.

THOMAS A. REEDER.

Maryland, June 7, 1790. 4w.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at the old Court-House, in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the 23d day of Feb. last, *an Irish indented Servant Woman*, named *Matty Brown*, about 29 years of age, five feet high, fresh complexion, has lost one or two of her front teeth short light hair, is remarkably fond of liquor, and sings well. She has sundry cloaths with her, but is very dirty in her person. She lived part of her time with Mr. *Benjamin Sorreve*, in Alexandria. The last time I heard of her, she was in Colchester. She has a sister, who served part of her time with Mr. *Jonathan Swift*, of Alexandria, who sold her to Mr. *Henry Gunnell*, who in a short time gave up her indentures. It is probable my woman is with, and concealed by, her said sister.—Any person taking the said woman and bringing her to me, at the old Court-House, or Mr. *Michael Gretter*, in Alexandria, or securing her in any gaol, so that I get her again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

JAMES COLLINS.

June 1, 1790. (t. f.)

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